

Material Safety Data Sheet

IDENTITY (As Used on Label and List) SAKRETE Blacktop Patch				
Manufacturer's Name Western Mobile Kansas, Inc.		Emergency Telephone Number (303) 428-0800		
Address (Number, Street, City, State, and ZIP Code) 3511 South West Street Wichita, Kansas 67217		Telephone Number for Information (303) 428-0800		
		Date Prepared June 1, 1991		
		Signature of Preparer (optional)		
Section II - Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name(s))				
Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity: Common Name(s)) OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV Other Limits %(optional)				
Chemical Name: Bituminous Concrete				
Common Name: Cold Patch Asphalt				
Asphalt Cement	(CAS #8052-42-4)	N/A	5 mg/m ³ (fumes)	4.5%
Kerosene	(CAS #8008-20-6)	N/A	N/A	1.7%
Stone and/or sand		15 mg/m ³ (total dust)	10 mg/m ³ (nuisance dust)	92-96%
Section III - Physical/Chemical Characteristics				
Boiling Point	900° F	Specific Gravity (Water = 1)	1.03	
Vapor Pressure	N/A	Melting Point		
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	>1	Evaporation Rate	N/A	
Solubility in Water Insoluble				
Appearance and Odor Black viscous fluid mixed with sand and stone. Characteristic asphalt odor.				
Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data				
Flash Point (Method Used) > 400° F	Flammable Limits Not Determined		LEL Not Determined	UEL Not Determined
Extinguishing Media Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, water fog				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases and fumes can evolve. Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.				
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Water may cause frothing.				

Stability		Unstable	Conditions to Avoid	Heat approaching the flash point and open flames.
		Stable		
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)				
Strong oxidizers				
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts				
Carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide, sulfur oxides				
Hazardous Polymerization		May Occur	Conditions to Avoid	Does Not Apply
		Will Not Occur		
Route(s) of Entry:				
Inhalation?		Skin?		Ingestion?
XX				
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)				
<p>ACUTE: Skin or eye contact with molten asphalt can cause severe thermal burns. Vapors can irritate the eyes or skin. Inhalation of asphalt fumes can cause nausea and irritation of the nose and throat. Exposure to asphalt fumes can cause dermatitis and can photosensitize the skin. CAUTION: Under certain circumstances, Hydrogen sulfide, a highly flammable and toxic gas, may be released from molten asphalt. Low concentrations (50-100 ppm) can irritate the eye and respiratory tract, and may cause nervousness, cough, nausea and headache. Prolonged exposures to concentrations between 250-600 ppm, may cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs) and bronchial pneumonia. Brief exposure to concentrations above 500 ppm can cause unconsciousness and may be fatal. The OSHA TWA is 10 ppm (ceiling) with a 15 minute STEL 15 ppm. The ACGIH TLV is 10 ppm with a STEL of 15 ppm.</p> <p>CHRONIC: This product may contain crystalline silica, as do virtually all other sand and stone products. Prolonged or repeated inhalation of crystalline silica can cause scarring of the lungs or a progressive lung disease called silicosis. The symptoms include coughing, difficulty breathing, wheezing, and impairment of pulmonary function. The symptoms of silicosis tend to worsen with continued exposure to dust containing free silica, with advancing age, and with cigarette smoking. IARC has classified crystalline silica as a Group 2A potential human carcinogen and considers it to be carcinogenic in certain experimental animals. The carcinogenicity of crystalline silica in humans is neither certain nor proven; IARC concluded that there is insufficient evidence to consider silica to be carcinogenic to humans. Either silicosis or lung cancer may lead to permanent injury or loss of life.</p>				
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure				
Inhalation of respirable dust may aggravate existing respiratory tract diseases. Exposure may aggravate existing or skin conditions.				
Emergency and First Aid Procedures				
<p>EYE: If hot material splashes into eyes, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water. Do not attempt to remove particles from eyes. Take victim to physician at once.</p> <p>SKIN: If molten asphalt contact the skin, cool immediately by quenching with cold water. For extensive burns, cover with a sterile dressing and obtain medical attention at once. Do not use solvents to remove asphalt from skin.</p> <p>INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention.</p>				
Section VII - Handling and Use				
Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released or Spilled				
Shut off all ignition sources. Contain spilled material and do not allow to flow into public sewers or water systems. Allow material to harden and transfer into containers for proper disposal.				
Waste Disposal Method				
Unused materials can be recycled. Landfill wastes at approved sites. Dispose in accordance with Federal, State, and Local regulations.				
Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing				
Avoid breathing fumes. Contact can cause severe burns. Use in well ventilated areas. Dusts created by drilling or grinding cured asphalt may irritate the eyes and respiratory tract. For such operations, use approved respirators and avoid breathing dusts. Highly flammable and toxic fumes may build up in vapor spaces of storage tanks and transport compartments. Avoid breathing gases and keep ignition sources away from vents.				
Other Precautions				
None				
Section VIII - Control Measures				
Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)				
NIOSH/MSHA approved respirators required if the standards for asphalt fumes and/or hydrogen sulfide are exceeded.				
ventilation	Local Exhaust	Mechanical	Special	Other
	Use only in well-ventilated areas			
Protective Gloves		Eye Protection		
Recommended		Chemical safety goggles or full face mask		
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment				
Safety shower and eye wash station				
Work/Hygienic Practices				
See Section VII and Section VIII				